DES MOINES, ONCE MORE

Roman Catholicity is the predominant religion teaches that the Church should be forever separated from the State, and the State from the

THAT DIREFUL ENCYCLICAL. VOICES FROM THE PEOPLE. "CATHOLIC WORLD" REVIEWED.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC OPINIONS

THE WORD OF GOD IN THE SCHOOLS.

CHARITY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ILLIBERALITY OF THE POPE.

ERAVE SUBJECT FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

An Inevitable Conflict-

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Perhaps you will consider it not imprato allow me to state, through your columns, that on the 8th of last December - inniversary, as I entitled "The Pope and the President." Perhaps you will allow the jurther statement that you rejected that communication chiefly on the ground that, in your opinion, it erroneously represented the President as taking issue with the Pope as to the doctrine that the Church should forever be separated from the State and the State from the Church, and also as to the decirine that the public schools ought not to teach religion. You derired to avoid all appearance of projudice against the members of the Church, of which the Pepe is the Chief Bishop

Sir, the membersof that Church were very dear to me when I wrote that rejected article. They are row, and they must be forever, very dear to me. Who knows better than I the good there is in their so ancient Church ! She baptized me in my infancy, she blessed my marriage, and the feeling that I must not look for her to bless my grave is one of the most painful feelings I have ever had to chasten and subdue. That Church, I am quite theroughly aware, has rendered price-less services to all the sciences which better while they brighten life, and all the arts to which those sciences yield precepts. As a charity, where is that ancient, venerable and man-loving Church surpassed? As a volunteer police force, she is the a not December, 1-64, to condemn, et rathe drs. the doctrine that the Church ought to be for-ever reparated from the State, and also the sa-called rollers schools, did she not err most fearfully " And when, by solemnly declaring that the Prope is officially intallible she imparted to that fireful lineyelical of 1850 the character of a symbolical expression of religious truth, did she not orr yet more sear-ully, and thereby place herself a opposition to the rational advancement of society? For my part, I must answer both these

representing that the President in his Des Moines speech, as well as in his message of December 7. man Catholics adhering to the Pope and deow ...
... in another column this morning we reproduce a

remarkable article from the Catholic World, the leading Catholic magazine of this country in which the writer, with considerable emphasis, in dorses President Grant's less Moines sprach. to indure that speech. No Roman Catholic, I am quite sure, is free to say amen to such a speech am quite sure, is free to say amen to such a speech as that. Sir, you are quite mistaken, I respect-fully submit. The article you treat as an in-President's Des Moines speech, but any one who reads the article with eyes much accustomed to read matters in relation to the political relations and the tural aspects of religion, must arrive at derstood by Roman Catholics as indorsing the

Nes Moiner speech of the President.
I do not overlook this language: in the face of this growing acknowledgmen

Here is, indisputably, an apparent indersement of portant, qualifying "H." It is a very little word, but it can sometimes serve the devil, while as-suming beavenly livery. The supposed indorse-

ment thus continues

"If it must come to this, if no arrangement can
be made whereby religion and morality can be
taught in the public sensols, then leave the matter to the family altar and the church, and allow If to be done by private contributions.

Ah: that is the 17 which we must meet at present, is 17. Every Roman Catholic well knows that that is just as far as ne is free to go, without excommunicating himself spec facto. Any Roman Catholic who ventures a hair's breastin beyond that very pregnant "if" goes out or air church without the ceremony of bell, book and candle.

without the ceremony of bell, book and candle.

You have editorishly said

"The publication of the remarkable article in question is not unexpected by its. We gredisted as soon as the Ires Moines speech was delivered that the intelligent and traily liberal elements of every sect would support, the President's views, and that in doing so they would provoke the sposition of less liberal elements."

And in another editorial, if I remember rightly, you expressed the opinion that "intelligent reli-giousets throughout the world" would agree with the President in his recommendations to Con-

more, to me, chief bishop. I have eased to be one of his adherents. I althor some of his doctrines. But his chiracter appears to me still better than his reputation, though his reputation is as fine a one as ever any man has borne beneath the heavens. And it seems to me that he is far from ignorant. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," as poor Mr. Snagsby, the law stationer, was went to say, the Pope appears to me a rather in telligent rational. At one time he was liberal No doubt he now intends to be liberal in the best sense of that expression. Well, intelligent as well as Liberal, the venerable Pio Kono, speaking ex cathedra, ut ered sentiments which no ingenuity whatever can reconcile with the official and unofficial utterances of President Grant on the subject of religion and the State and on the

subject of the teaching proper to the public position taken by the President at Des Moines was in its clear, decided, and yet courteous op-position to the known position of all Roman Catholics on the subject of the teaching proper to schools supported by taxation, and on the sub-ject of the perpetual separation of the Church from the State and of the State from the Church. But the communication you rejected carefully pointed out that many unquestionably intelligent and liberal Protestants-among them the late Chief Instice Chase and Rishop Mclivaine, as well as many famous publicists—had held opin-ions inconsistent with the views of the President here in question. If the present article were not already long I might here reproduce my former showing that intelligent and plous Protestants, as well as intelligent and plous Roman Catholics, reject the President's ideas on the subject of the public schools and on the subject of the perpetual separation of Church and State from each other. But I wish to call attention now to an-other extract from the article which you consider as an indorsement of the President's Des Moines cration. In that article is said;

Either assist all lamilies and all churches, o else encourage them to help themselves. These

In a country of such varied religious ballefs as

ours, there is but one way to order and peace, keep the Church and State forever separate." But suppose the religious beliefs of the country should become less varied, what then? The Popt's Encyclical of December 8, 1861, supplies or every Roman Catholic American as well as for every other Roman Catholic, the answer: Le him be anathema who, as to a country where

Sir, in conclusion, I submit that you endeavor to avoid a quite inevitable conflict. I submit that the President did take issue with the Pope, as I have represented, and that he was right in taking issue with the Pope, as I have represented. Let us meet the issue courteously and charitably. but with clear perception of its sharpness. Our opponents are in earnest. They believe that they are right, and they are certainly not ignorant, Their leaders are decidedly intelligent religion-ists. Not our act but theirs has made the issue here in question. That the conflict here acknowledged to be quite inevitable is truly so, is their respensibility, not ours. So God defend the

A SO-CALLED LIBERAL CATHOLIC'S RESPONSE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sie: A careful perusal of the able article on the school question, copied in your yesterday's issue from the "Catholic World," doubtless proved beteficial reading to many of the illiberal Pro-testants who have been recently making such a a stir on the subject. They must agree that the source from which the article emanates entitles it to the profoundest consideration, while its dignified tone and temper, its clear reasoning and positive declarations on the important question will stand as an authoritative exposition of the views of the sect which the "World" responsents. There are, of course, bigots in the Cainolic as well as in other churches; but you may rest assured that the President's Des Moines speech and the Haine amendment meets with the approval of a large majority of the members of the Catholic Church in the United States, and in no event will they as a body confound their religion with their political and civil rights.

CATHOLIC. ource from which the article emanates entitles it

CATHOLIC.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1876, To the Editor of the National Republican. Sin. Is it possible, I am forced to ask with the greatest wonder and surprise, that you could not see that the "Catholic World" article is but jesuitical chuckling sarcasm? You, who usually perutical chuckling sarcasm." You, who usually are so ready to see the faintest shades of meauting, to talk as you do in your editorial, treating that article in any other way than with scorn or contempt, ir, indeed, strange to me. You surely have not read it through. Read it closely, especially the last—the second page—bis attempt to turn the well-known, undoubted, meaning of General Grant to uphold the present scood system into the meaning to uphold the Catholic opposition, and to twist his words also to hit him upon his charged intention of seeking a "third term." O, where were your eyes, or now could you make such a mistake.

A STENCHIBER.

STILL ANOTHER RESPONSE. Tathe Editor of the National Republican

Sin: "Why do the heathen so furiously rage together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing." This came into my mind yesterday while reading the article from the Catholic World, which you copied. What is the cause of the intense anger and fear with which our Catholic citizens regard the simple reading of a few verses of the Bible at the opening of school:
"The entrance of thy word giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple." word is very pure, therefore thy servant loveth

word is very pure, therefore thy servant loveth the special content of the servant was no fool, who has left no fool's nor weaking's mark upon the world. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," said one who was greater than David, and, again the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." Is it of the reading of these words in school, that the "athelic World says: "It is done to destroy the religious convictions of our children and to keep us from growing in the land." Could the bitterest enemy of the Catholic Church say a worse thing of it. One such enemy did say in my hearing. "No wonder they hat the Ride and dread to have it read in the public schools. Before the teaching of the Gospel the arrowant and narrow assumption of their Church could not stand an hour." bel the arrowant and narrow assumption of their Church could not stand an hour."

5: Do our Catholic: brethren wish to remind us of Jerry Cruncher, in his terror lest his wife's prayers should hisner his "honest trade" of body-snatching." "Don't do it," he exclaimed, looking as he as unstant to see the lord disappear from the

CABLE PLASHES.

Panis, Jan. 6.-The Liberte asserts that Marshal Canrobert persists in his rejusal to accept a Senatorial candidature. Loxbox, Jan. 6.-Right Hon. Sotheron Bucknall Estcourt, who was Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1869, is dead. Lox dox, Jag. 6.-A disastrous fire occurred at the bookbindery of T. N. Egleton, No. 12 Broad-

way, Ludgate Hill. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

Lisnon, Jan. 6.—The cable connecting Portugal and Brazil has already been repaired. The break occurred near the Island of Madeira, and was occasioned by a violent storm.

London, Jan. 6.-A colossal bronze statue of unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at 20 clock, on the college green, in front of the old Parliament house, in Dublin. London, Jan. 6.-A Router telegram from Paris states that the announcement made by the Times' correspondent that France has concurred in Count Andrassy's note, proposing Turkish re-

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily News says a rumor current in Paris that President Mac-Makon intended to propose Marshal Caprobert as Vice President is semt-officially denied. VIENNA, Jun. 6 .- The Tages Presse states that Count Andrassy has informed the representatives

f England, France and Italy that the publica-ion of the Austrian note regarding Turkey would e inopportune until it had received the adhesion mation of a terrible land slide in the Isle Reunion

on December 11. Sixty two persons were killed and many injured. Buildings and plantations were destroyed. London, Jan. 7. 4 a. m .- A special dispatch

Town Vienna to the Standard says the negotia-tions between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers on the bank question have had no re-sult and will be resumed in Vienna.

Lownon, Jan. 7.—The Times Paris correspondnot relievates the statement that France has ad-bered to the Austrian note on Turkey. The liviletim Francaise says private telegrams re-ceived in Berlin assert that France and the other Powers have adhered to the proposals of Austria. PARIS, Jan. 6 .- Minister Buffet has sent a cir-

cular to the prefects of departments, reminding them that they may reveke licenses to newspaper London, Jan. 7.-The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that before Nicsic and

respondent telegraphs that before Nicsic and luga were revictualled by the Turks the insurgents suffered a defeat which was the severest since the beginning of the war. Six hundred were killed and many wounded. The insurgent crimander, Paulovich, who is accused of treason, fled to Cettinje. Nicsic is provisioned until May. Lovpon, Jan. 7, 6 a. m. -The Geles insists that he Montenegrin loan is an accomplished fact,

and asserts that 10,000 rities and 60 cannon are to be delivered from America by March. It adds that in consequence of the threatening attitude of Turkey, 5,000 Montenegrin guards have been armed with breech-loaders and tent to the irontier. Losnov, Jan. 6 .- The Pall Mail Gazette has a aspecial from Berlin saying the semi official jour-nals having expressed the opinion that the Ultra-montane opposition to the Government is abating, the Germania (Ultramontane organ) declares that the assumption is unfounded. The submis-sion to the State in the sense demanded by Prus-

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Times' Paris correspond ent telegraphs that active negotiations are going on between the various Republican groups with the object of bringing forward a compromise list, consisting of Victor Hugo, Tolain, Freycinet Blanc, Peyrat or Floquet as candidates for the Senate from Paris. The success of this ticket may be considered aiready certain. It is probable that the united left will have 180 votes in the Senate

Five Infants' Coffins Found in a Storeroom New York, Jan 6 - This afternoon William Turner, plumber, while at work in the basemer of No. 346 Browne street, discovered five coffins which are supposed to contain the remains of five infants. The room in which the coffins were found is occupied as a storeroom by Jos. Applegate, undertaker, and it is supposed the coffins were placed there by Mr. Applegate's drivers previous to burial. The coroner has been notified and will investigate the matter.

FLAMES.

Confiagration Caused by a Coal Oil Lamp-LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.-The storehouse of Walter Caldwell, in Argenta, opposite this city

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. LEGAL-TENDER REDEMPTION

RECUMPTION A REPUBLICAN MEASURE

CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION BILL A NEW GUSHING RESOLUTION PASSED.

District of Columbia Affairs-Mr. Glove " Wants to Know, You Know," Some Things which are Plainly Set Down

in the Commissioners' Annual Report.

THURSDAY, January 6, 1876.
The CHAIK hald before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, calling attention to various provisions of law respecting the army, emitted from the Revised Statutes. Milli-

Mr SHERMAN presented petitions, signed by 19,587 persone, asking the repeal of the two-cent Mr. WINDOM presented a similar petition.

Same reference.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition in favor o the appointment of a commission to regulate the iquer traffic. Finance. Numerous other petitions on various subjects

were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. CLAYTON presented a memorial of the Chectaw nation, asking for the settlement of certain claims. Indian Affairs. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM. Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in the

matter of the status of the President protem., which he asked be laid on the table and printed. Messrs. COOPER and MERRIMON expressed their dissent from the conclusions of the majority their dissent from the concurrous of the cumbives,
of the committee.
Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.
Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill empowaring of the Highest of Columbia to Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill empowering the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to build a market en square 440. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced bill for the reliet of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky. Claims.

Mr. DORSEY introduced bill authorizing the sale of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

Mr. KEY introduced bill to authorize a topographical survey of the canons, bavous and passes

raphical survey of the canons, bayous and passes if the Mississippi river. Levees of the Missisalr. BOUTWELL said, in consequence of the illness of a member of the Massachusetts delegaion in the House, he desired to withdraw his no

REDEMPTION OF LEGAL TENDERS. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up his Mr. MORRHII, of Vermont, called up his finance bill. He proceeded to explain the design and the scope of his bill. He set forth the advantages to be gained in the work of specie resumption by his proposed funding of the greenbacks, first premising the necessity of enaming supplemental legislation to carry out the specie resumption act of January, 1875. He urged the paramount reasons why the country should return at speedily as possible to specie payments, and dilated on its prosperity as proof of its ability to do so.

dilated on its prosperity as proof of its ability to do to.

He argued against the convertible 355 bond theory, which, he said, was dead when it was born. He expressed the wish that all the United States bonds were beid by American citizens. He discussed the arguments in favor of inflation, treating them as unsound and pernicious. He enlarged upon the national bank system, and also discussed at length the general subject of finances and the circulating medium, strongly protesting against an irredeemable paper currency as demoralizing in the extreme. When the Government forced upon the people a paper dollar worth only eighty-five cents, how could you expect the people to be any more honest in their business transactions. Mr. BOGY sgreed that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till some time in the constitution. tion of the bill be postponed till some time in February, as he desired to make some remarks upon it, but wee not propered to go will how. Mr. MORRILL wished the bill to be referred.

the bill, and said he would speak more at length hereafter.

Mr. THURMAN also suggested some objections to the bill, but hoped there would be no extended inpancial debate entered upon at this time.

Mr. EPMUNDS remurked that the act already on the statute books pledged the faith of the Government, all its surplus revenues, to the work of specie resumption.

Mr. HOGY said there are no surplus revenues.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that depends, if the Government can collect the whisky tax in the Western States, it will have a surplus revenue.

Mr. BOGY said your party had better put honest men at collecting it.

est men at collecting it.
Mr. EDMUNDS said we would have to take them from our party if we wanted honest men. He then went on to say that the measure pledging the Government to speele resumption had been put there without the aid of a single Demo-

oren put there without the said of a single state-craile vote.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was erroneous to state that there was no surplus revenue. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed that there was a surplus revenue, and with the present able administration of the revenue there would be a considerable surplus, all of which could be used to carry out the promises which had been given.

Mr. EUGY insisted that there was no -arplus, in retereor to the successmention act, of

Mr. HOGY insisted that there was no -arplus. In reterence to the specie-resumption act, of which to much gratulation was indulged in by the Republicans, it was on the statute books, that was all; but it amounted to nothing. If this Senate would pass the wise measures inaugurated by the Democratic House, then there would be something practical done toward specie resumption. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS. What are those wise measures? Mr. EDMUNDS. What are those wise measures?
Mr. BOGY said he would take pleasure, when the time arrived, in explaining those measures to his friend.
Mr. EATON expressed the hope that no quasition of party should be allowed to enter into this discussion. He positively denied that there was any surplus or would be any, and no matter what the figures might say, he would at the proper time demonstrate to the contrary.
The bill was referred to the Pinance Committee.
Mr. SHERMAN said Mr. EATON was the first member of his party who had expressed any will-

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. SHERMAN said Mr. Extra was the first member of his parity who had expressed any will instead to his parity who had expressed any will instead to assist in the work of specie resumption. Not one single affirmative proposition had come from that side. If the Senator Mr. Extron presented a proposition which would tend to resumption he (Mr. S.) would cheerfully support it. He cebeed the sentiment expressed by Mr. Extron, that this question should not be considered in any party aspect, but only for the common good of the whole country.

He deprecated the gloomy view of things taken by so many; the finances were not in the deplorable condition some seemed to think. The debt had steadily decreased, and the credit of the Government was good. Even in the hard times of last year the debt had been materially increased. This Republican administration in the seven years it had been in power had paid off a greater amount of the public debt than had ever been paid in the same period by any Government in the world. In the last six months the debt had been reduced nearly nine millions. In the next six months it will be reduced much more. Under the present haw we will have a surplus of twenty millions for this year, and if all parties unite in proper economy next year we shall have a surplus revenue of forty millions. He protested that we should take a more hopeful view of things. He believed that the financial misery of the last two years was at an end, and that on this Centennial year we would enter upon a new era of prosperity.

Mr. EDBIL NIPS said this question was a party.

this Centennial year we would enter upon a new era of prosperity.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this question was a party question, and would be a party question, like every other great issue, which divided parties. If it had not been a party question then some Democrats would have voted for the act of Jan-usry, 1878.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill of last January was certainly a party onestion. For the first Mr. THURMAN said the bill of last January was certainly a party question. For the first time in the history of any party was a bill on such a momentous and important question matured in a party caucus and brought here and put through by party discipline without those who backed it saying one word in explanation of it. The men who voted against that bill were as true friends of a found currency and of a return to specie payment as the Seantor from Vermont and those who voted with him. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and now the Sonator's own colleague say that there must be additional legislation to carry out its promises.

Mr. Elbatunds said he knew nothing about the bill being born in a caucus, but he believed it was born of a good, patriotic purpose, and, as to caucus, it was very strange that any reflections should come from a member of that party which had recently come into power in another end of this Capitol, and who had a caucus on errything, even to the distribution of the most insignificant.

this Capitol, and who had a caucus on everything, even to the distribution of the most insignificant offices. The Senator (Mr. Thurnas) says he is in favor of specie resumption; but how, or when? Neither he not his party have, or will, offer any measure looking toward it.

Mr. HAYARD characterized the specie resumption bill as a miserable presence, an inflation bill for the inflationsists and a contraction bill for the contractionists; a bill which, when it was under discussion, the chairman of the Finance Committees refused to give any information about.

After further discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of committees in the morning our, Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Ap propriations, reported a resolution that the Con

mittee on Military Affairs be requested to take THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES

of all efficers of the army, and report to the House whether and in what cases such pay can be re-

Mr. RANDALL said he merely intended the bill for reference, and would say that while the Committee on Appropriations desired to reduce expenses as far as practicable in any and all branches of the Government, they did not wish to interfere with the other committees, and that when the Committee on Appropriations desired

Mr. HOPKINS, of Pa., from the Centennial Committee, reported a bill relating to the CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDE-

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDE-PENDENCE.

The bill recites in the preamble the general action of the Government in relation to the Cen-tennial, and enacts that the sum of \$1.500,000 be appropriated from the Treasury to complete the construction of the buildings and other purposes, payable one third immediately and the remainder in four equal payments, to be paid on the draft of the president and treasurer of the Centennial Finance Commission. It further provides that in the event of the payments of any dividends after the Exposition, this appropriation shall share its rata with the holders of Centennial stock, and such amount be returned to the Treasury.

The bill further provides that the United States shall not be liable for any debts of the Centen-nial beyond the amount hereby appropriated.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. HOPKINS, re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole, and he gave notice that he would, on Monday next after the morning hour, move to go into committee on this bill.

Mr. HOLMAN said he hoped it was not intend-

the morning hour, move to go into committee on this bill.

Mr. HOLMAN said he hoped it was not intended to bring the bill up on a motion to reconside the vote of reference, and to avoid this he would now move to reconsider and lay that motion on the table; which latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. NEW, of Ind., offered a resolution to the effect that the fraternal feeling and general good will now existing in all sections of the Uhion, and the manifest disposition and purpose of the men that battled against one another in the late civil war to join hands in fraternally ushering in the Centennial year, and while the people of the whole country are making an honest EFFORT TO LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE

and upheld the same flag, their Representatives in Congress should do no act to disturb the patrious concord or wantonly revive the memories of the past.

On this Mr. NEW demanded the yeas and nays, which demand was seconded by members on both ch demand was seconded by members on both s, and the resolution unanimously adopted year, 24; mays, none.

Air. FURT, of ill, offered a resolution that inconsideration of the auspiclous harmony expressed in the resolution just passed, wounded Union reidlers ought not to be removed from positions in the House where they are qualified folial. positions in the House where they are qualified to fill.

The CHAIR (Mr. CLYMER) ruled the resolution out of order on the ground that the same resolution had been once offered under the present call, (this call being a continuation of that commenced yesterday.)

Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., introduced a bill to improve the Mississippi river from St. Charles to its mouth. Commerce.

Also, a bill imposing a tax on sales of stocks and bonds, and reducing the tax on tobacco. Ways and Means.

Also, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of a list of the names, residences and amount of national bank stock held by individuals on the 1st of July last. Adopted.

Mr. DEBOLT, of Mo., offered a resolution calling for the name and location of all ports of entry and delivery where the expenses exceed the duties collected, with the amount of goods examined and collections made, and the compensation paid to officers. Adopted.

officers. Adopted.
Also, a bill to repeal the bankruptact. Judiciary.
Mr. PHILLIPS, of Mo., offered a resolution reciting that Gen. Ellis Speer had contributed to

M. D LEGGETT, COMMISSIONER OF PAPENTS, in violation of section 1584 of the Revised Statutes, and directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to investigate the matter. Adopted.

Mr. RIUE, of Me., introduced a bill to amend the act for the removal of causes from State to United States courts. Judiciary.

Also, a bill to improve the Usage river, in Mc. sourt.

Souri.

Also, a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the contraction of the currency in the manner and to the extent it has been done has been detrimental to the business of the constry; and in the present financial condition of the country ho further contraction of the currency country he further contraction of the currency country to be made.

The demand for the previous question was not seconded, the vote standing 54 to 122.
On motion of Mr. CON, it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Mo., introduced a bill authorizing the holding of a term of the United States court at Kansas City, Mo., Judiciary. THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. GLOVER, of Mo., offered a resolution that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be instructed to report to the House what is the aggregate assessed value of the real estate offered at auction at the general tax sale on the 29th of June, 1875, for arrears of taxes; what were the dues thereon; what is the aggregate value of the real estate bought in by the District authorities, and how much of said real estate has been redeemed by the citizens. Further, that they shall transmit the same motorisation as so the feel estate bought in by the First National Bank of New York and others for arrears of special improvement taxes; also how much, if any, of such real estate has been sold more than once—namely, for general and special taxes—since the term of office of the District Commissioners. That they shall report separately the total sum of money realized, as well as the expenses incurred, on the tax sales, each, for advertising, collection and other expenses. Also whether there is any suit pending in any court of the District Columbia for further claims for advertising those tax sales, and, if so, transmit certified center of the bill of particulars filed in said court trict of Columbia for further claims for advertising those tax sales, and, it so, transmit certified
cuples of the bill of particulars filed in said court
relating to them, and, finally, state what has
been the total expenses of advertising, of printing and of engraving done under the District
Commissioners from their accession to office to this
date, to whom and in what amounts the money
expended has been paid, and, further, the money
involved in unpaid bills, if any, and to whom they
are due.

involved in unpaid bills, if any, and to whom they are due.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. GUNTER, of Ark., introduced a resolution reciting that there had been made, through the press and otherwise, complaints and charges against the manner in which the appropriations for the Indians had been disbursed, and that the supplies for the Indians had been used to corrupt rather than civilize the Indians, thus inflicting frauds upon the Government and wrongs upon the Indians: therefore authorizing the Committee en Indian Affairs, or a sub-committee, to investigate the effect and operation of all Indian treaties, and the cenduct of any officer, agent or employee of the Government in connection with appropriations for the purpose of civilizing and educating the Indians, and to examine as to the validity of any ciain growing cut of Indian affairs. Indian Affairs.

Mr. GUNTER also offered a resolution, which

Affairs.
Mr. GUNTER also offered a resolution, which Mr. GUNTER also offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House the number of Indian agents and employees in the Indian service, except those on duty in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and the amount paid to each for salary and expenses.

Mr. WILSHIHE, of Ark, introduced a bill to regulate the insurance companies in the District of Columbia. District.

Mr. CROUNSE, of Neb., introduced a bill directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of OPENING THE BLACK HILLS,

or so much of them as may be necessary, for settlement, by purchase from the Indians. Indian Affairs.

Mr. SCHLEIGHER, of Texas, offered a resolution that so much of the President's message as refers to inroads, robbery and murder along the Mexican border be referred to a special committee of five for investigation, &c., said committee to have power to send for persons and papers. He said that by the reference made by the House yesterday the subject was divided, a part going to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and a part to the Military Committee. The subject was an important one, and ought to be entrusted to a single committee that could give it that attention that its magnitude demanded.

Mr. HOLMAN said his experience had not been in favor of special committees, and he hought the subject could be investigated by the Military Committee, to which he would move the reference of the resolution.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., advocated the appointment of a select committee, believing the necessities of the case warranted it.

Mr. HEGAN, of Texas, argued that if the disturbances were not arrested they might lead to very serious consequences, and possibly

A WAR WITH MEXICO. They recognized the difficulties of the Mexican Government, and it was to maintain friendly relations that action was wanted to suppress these disturbances and permanently and effect-ually remain the city. ually remedy the evil.

Mr. HANCOCK said the importance of the question was not generally comprehensed. The impetus with which the Mexican raiders cross and recross the border, being safe as soon as they were on the other side, was very aggravating. He desired to assist Mexico in putting an end to these disturbances. they were on the other side, was very aggravating. He desired to assist Merico in putting an end to these disturbances.

Mr. HALE, of Me., said he had been impressed by the dangers and difficulties of border life, as pictured by Mr. Haxcock, but he wanted to show the House the dangers of special committees, which were naturally inclined to give the subject matter before them undue promisence, dwarfing surrounding subjects, while a standing committee was more likely to give each its equal weight. The subject had been before the House and the Government for years. He saw no difficulty in the two regular committees considering the two branches of the subject. There was no conflict.

Mr. SCHLEICHER said the Texas people made no claim for damages, they wanted peace. It was impossible to draw the lines between the committees. Papers wanted by one would be in the possession of the other. There was no desire to bring about a war or increase the difficulties, on the contrary, they wanted to avoid them and have peace. It was for this he asked a committee.

Mr. MILLES said the subject had been referred. Mr. MILLS said the subject had been referred to a regular committee for years, and what was the result? There had been nothing done. He had himself got

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY

to go before the military committee and explain the situation, but the committee did nothing.

Mr. FRYE saked if this resolution had any thing to do with the proposition to reduce the army.

Mr. MILLS said that proposition could not get a single vote in Texas. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman ought not to assume that a standing committee would not do its duty. He believed the Military Committee would do its full duty and carry out the instructions of the House.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., said there was a state of affairs on the Mexican border that needed immediate examination and immediate relief. The duties of the Military Committee were onerous. This was a question that demanded immediate attention. It was the first duty of the Government to protect the life and property of citizens. If the Government was not furnishing protection to the east border of Texas it was time it was known, to the end that the contingency might be provided for. He was compelled to admire the readiness with which the British Government tell an insult or an injury to a citizen.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said he was surprised

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said he was surprised

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

TO GET INTO THE TERASURY. EX-GOVERNOR AUSTIN FOR THIRD AUDITOR. HOUSE DOORKEEPER AND THE PRESS GANG.

The Proposed Changes in the Tatiff and Internal Revenue Laws-The Work in the Committees Yesterday-Efforts to Cut Down Estimates in Both Houses.

A paragraph in the Chronicle of yesterday states that by an order issued by the new chies clerk of the Treasury Department no one is al-lowed to enter the Department excepting a few specified forces of the Secretary's office, and stating, inferentially, that the chiefs of bureaus and comp'rollers were excluded from visiting the office after the business of the day. No such order has been made. The heads of divisions in the Secretary's office have had passes issued to them, and are not on the list of those who enter the building without passes. All heads of bureaus and comptrollers are on the list of those who enter the building withou

The only change in the rule as to entering the the list all those who did not need passes, a number of subordinate officers, which was rendered claimed that privilege had become too extensive for the watch to remember, and through conseuent looseness improper persons gained means of scress to the building. Excepting the reduction of the number of those entering the building rithout passes, no change has been made. The British Commissioners to the Centennial-Secretary Chandler has been informed of the

fill the place of J. Cupliffe Owen, resigned. Cutting Down the Army-The first step in the proposition to cut down the army is the resolution of Mr. Randali, directing

can be reduced. Appointments.

The following internal revenue gaugers were appointed yesterday: B. F. Dauglas, Sixth district. North Carolina; Pemeroke R. Tombs, Colorado; William H. Alburton, Second district, New York, J. F. Evans, First district, Georgia.

Financialof business were: Currency, \$9,249,211; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of cer-

tificates of deposit, \$36,185,000; coin, \$72,198,251; including coin certificates, \$31,221,800; outstanding legal tenders, \$377,007,000. Justice in the Indian Territors tion to the Senate instructing the Judiciary Com-

ritory for the trial of minor offenses. President of the Senate. The report submitted to the Senate by Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, asserts that the Senate has the constitutional power to elect a President pro tempore

clusion above stated is concurred in by all the Republican members of the committee, Messrs. Ucoper and Merrimon dissenting. Cutting Down Appropriations. The sub-committee of the House Committee or Antitopy lating posterior meraleg submitted their report to the full committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The estimates from the Department called for \$1,352,450. This

It is the impression that the bill will be still fur-ther cut down in the House. This is but the be-ginning of what is threatened. Probably the Senate will have something to say about it. The Northern Market and the Commissioners Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, authorizes the Com. missioners of the District of Columbia to erect a D. C. The sum for erecting the building must not exceed \$100,000, and it must be completed by the 1st of October, 1876. The bill gives the Com

lumbia-The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, provides that hereafter no insurance company shall do business in the

District with less than \$100,000 capital, and also for the appointment of an insurance controller by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall keep all records, &c. of insurance companies, instead of the register of freds, as at present. The controller shall gener-ally supervise the business of the different comally supervise the business of the different com-panies, who are periodically required to furnish him with reports as to their condition, and all companies failing to do so will not be allowed to transact business in the District. He shall at all times have free access to the books of companies, and any of the latter furnishing him with un-truthful information shall be deemed guilty of a A Point Well Taken.

Army Baggage. A general order from the War Department calls

the attention of officers of the army to that por-tion of paragraph 4, General Orders No. 60, of 1874, requiring that the allowance of baggage for officers when changing stations (other than field allowance) should be turned over to the quarter-mester's department for transportation, and also to the law of July 15, 1870, published in General Orders No. 92, of 1870, directing that "no payment shall be made to any officer except by the pay-mester of the army." The improper practice which has obtained to a considerable extentamong officers of sending packages by express, and when changing stations, of shipping and paying for transportation of their allowance of baggage and then claiming refindursement from the quarter-master's department, will be discontinued.

Mr. J. H. Cundell, resident engineer of the British Executive Commission at Philadelphia, having written to the Treasury Department stating that the British Executive Commission had found it advisable to precure in England certain furniture, house-linen, etc., to furnish a house rented as a residence for the staff attached to that Commission, and inquiring whether such articles generally as may be required for the use of the loreign commissions to the International Exhibition may be admitted free of duty, or under warehouse bond, conditioned on their exportation at the close of the Exhibition, the Secretary of the Treasury replies that the act of Congress allowing the entry of articles under bond in the manner suggested is expressly limited to such as are intended for exhibition only, and that there is no law authorizing the Department to allow the free entry of the articles to which the letter alludes, certain furniture, house-linen, etc., to furnish a

The Province of Juries.

In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Eyser, in error from the Su-preme Court of Colorado Territory, now heard before the Supreme Court of the United States, Eyser obtained a judgment of \$5,000 against the company for injuries sustained by being thrown from hits borne in convenience of a collision with

company for injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse in consequence of a collision with a telegraph wire, which was being put up in the streets of Denver, in April, 1870. The court on the trial decided, as matter of law, that the agents of the company were guilty of negligence in not using more precaution when engaged in the work, and that the negligence was so gross as to merit exemplary or punitive damages. It is here insisted that the question of negligence and that of the dagree of negligence, both, were for the jury, to be passed upon by them, and that the court was guilty of a double usurpation of power in deciding these questions for the jury. For this reason a reversal of the judgment is saked.

Mayal Gazatte.

A report has been received from Rear Admiral teynolds, commanding the United States fleet, static station. That officer reports his arrival ovember 27, on board the flagship Tennessee

having passed from discussion. Before leaving Shanghal, information was received of the death of Minister Avery, and as no consular officer was available, Adeiral Reynolds announces the detail of Lieut. H. W. Lyon, of the admiral's staff, to accompany the remains of the late minister to San Francisco. The body was then daily expected in Shanghal from Tientein, whence it would be conveyed to the United States steamer Monocacy. Captain R. B. Lowry ordered as executive officer at the naval station, New London, Connecticut. Lieutenant Commander D. C. Woodron to report as executive officer of the Manhattan, at Pensacola, Florida. Ensigns E. B. Underwood and Wm. P. Halsey to report for duty on board the Mahopac on their arrival at Pensacola, Florida. Ensigns J. P. Underwood and Albert Merit to the Ajax, at Pensacola, Florida. Eesign J. C. Gresap detached from the sapply and ordered to the Manbattan, Pensacola, Florida. Ensign James M. Wright from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Saugus, at Pensacola, Florida.

New Third Auditor.

Ex-Governor Austin, of Minnesota, was yester-day designated to be Third Auditor of the Treas-

Pacific Railway Bonds.

The Check-Stamp Petitions.

Work of the Committees.

s quil yet, because it has hardly begun.

Distinction of Our Signal Service.

the State Department, and has sent to Gen.

the International Congress at its recent session

at Paris, of which the following is a translation

LETTER OF DISTINCTION.

It has been a pleasant duty for Gen. Belgnap, who has been identified with the service from the first us its strong supporter, to witness this record of its success achieved abroad.

The Doorksepers and the Newspaper Men.

The newspaper men meet with many serious inficulties around the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kerr very kindly allowed those who earn their living by correspondence for newspapers to apportion the seats in the Reporter's gallery

among those who are entitled to them, and the committee appointed by the correspondents have

done the work very satisfactorily. All the pre

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Cyrus C. Carpenter, o

Iowa, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Reuben Williams, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Rodney Curtis, melter of the

mint, Denver, Col. Postmasters—James H. Marshall, Lancaster.

Pa.; Wm. Welden, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Abram

Haskins, Rochester, Minn.; John T. Newcomer Greenville, Ala.; C. G. Wilson, Milledgeville

Receivers of Public Money-D. L. Quaw, at Vausau, Wis.: G. M. Ballard, Indianapolis,

The Secretary of War has received, through

ury, vice General Allan Rutherford, resigned.

THE "BOYS" JEALOUS OF THEIR PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Sargent offered the following resolution jesterday in the Senate, which was agreed to: Access to the Treasury. Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary are instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for advances of interest paid and to be paid by the Government on account of subsidy bonds issued to the several Pacific railroad companies, and to secure indemnity against liability to pay the principal of such bonds by requiring the creation of a sinking fund or otherwise; also, whether the issues of the companies' mortgage bonds, under the act of 1844, were in excess of the amount necessary for the complation of said road, and, if so, whether such issues are a first lien upon the roads; also, whether any of the bonds of the United States issued in aid of said road area first lien on the same, and that the committee report by bill or sherwise.

The Check-Stamp Patitions. United States for advances of interest paid and

Somebody is delugisg the Senate and House with petitions for the waste basket, asking the repeal of the two cent stamp on checks. Who. ever it is, he seem crary on the subject of procuring names w paper. He is either a patriot or
a well-paid person. That introduced in the Sen,
ate yesterdy by Mr. Sherman was 682 feet long
and conteined 20,806 names. Mr. Randail protented do to the House, which contained 30,229
names and was 706 feet long. Both together are
over s quarter of a mile in length and contain
0,11s names, in 1,216 potitions, pasted together.
The foruggists and match manufacturers are about
togetiate the removal of the stamp tax on their
products. The Secretary of the Treasury is utcerly opposed to the removal of these stamp taxes
unless Congress shall put a tax on ten and coffee.
The former pays a tax of \$5,00,009, currency,
while the latter would pay \$18,009,000, gold. As
it is certain that Congress will not place a duty on
tea and coffee, there is not the least probability
that the tax will come off checks, proprietary articles or matches, for the government will be certain to want all the money it can get from the
revenue laws as they stand.

Work of the Committees. ever it is, he seems crazy on the subject of prosppointment of Col. Sanford and Prof. Archer as oint British commissioners to the Centennial, to

the Military Committee to look into the question f pay and emoluments to officers and how they

The Committees on Appropriations, Naval Affairs, Commerce, and Banking and Currency of rairs, Commerce, and Banking and Currency of the House met yesterday. Appropriations finished up some few questions of dispute on small appropriation bills, in order to present them to the House; Naval Affairs distributed its work among the various members of an committee, and Commerce agreed to make the morning at 10 o'clock for the commerce agreed to the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Ward, of New York, appointing a commission to meet a Canadian commission on the question of what stepscan be taken towards reciprocity. Mr. Ward will make a report to the committee this morning and call for its adoption. The Banking and Currency Committee really did nothing but exchange views on various subjects without any definite purpose other than to have a nutual understanding. They appointed as clerk Mr. Northrop, of New York. The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate met and discussed the appointment of Mr. J. W. Knowlion as postmaster at Bridgeport. Senator English was there to oppose the nomination, and was given till next meeting to show the reason why he should not be confirmed. Committee work is call yet, because it has hardly begun. The balances in the Treasury at the close

Mr. Clayton submitted a preamble and resolumittee to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more inferior courts in the Indian Ter-

at the present time. It is, however, silent as to the advisability of exerting the power. The con-

s reduced to \$1,264,347.50, a saving of \$87,137.50.

The bill introduced in the Senate vesterday by market on square 446, in the city of Washington, missioners power to assess every stand, stall or house on said square, provided no stand is as-sessed more than \$5 per month. The market shall not contain more than 200 stands. The Commissioners are given the right to make

Insurance Companies in the District of Co-

The sincerity of Mr. Cason in pushing through

his resolution claiming the right of Union soldiers to the preference for official positions was yesterday brought to the test, and Mr. Cason was not found orought to the test, and Mr. Cason was not found wanting. It was the case of Captain William McGee, who was discharged from the Government printing office to make room for one of Senator Kernan's creatures. Mr. Cason, immediately on examining the various commissions and discharges of Captain McGee, declared that he should be provided for, and warmly denounced the policy of discharging well-tried and faithful Union soldiers to give place to Democrats and rebels. We un-

Not Exempt from Baty.

Mausau, Wis.: G. M. Bailard, Indianapolis, Ind., Registers of Land Offices—Edward Browning, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. H. Alban, Wausau, Wis.; George D. Bowman, La Mesilia, New Mexico. Mircellaneous—A. W. Tongee, pension agent, Raleigh, N. C.; Passed Assistant Engineer Wm., Smith to be a chief engineer in the navy; First Assistant Engineer J. R. Dally to be chief engineer in the revenue service; E. L. Wade, of Massachusetts, J. D. Wild, of the District of Columbia, and J. W. Benham, of Virginia, to be third lieutenants in the revenue service. To be brigadier general by brevet—Hevet Colonel Edwin E. Mason, major 21st infantry; Brevet Colonel John Green, major 1st cavalry; Brevet Colonel Gwm. H. Brown, captain 5th cavalry; Brevet Colonel Geo. M. Randall, captain 23d infantry; together with a large number of other promotions by brevet, for gallant service in Arizona and the Modec campaign. Branch Mint in Mississippi Vallev.

Branch Mint in Mississippi Vallev.

The President sent the following message to the Senate yesterday.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the Zith of February last, requesting the President to institute inquiries as to the proper place for the establishment of a branch mint at some point in the Western States, or in the Mississippi Valley, I transmit herewith the report and accompanying papers of the director of the mint, who was charged with the duty of making the inquiries called for.

(Signed.)

U. S. Grant.

states that he has visited the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kanas City and Denver, and examined their advantages respectively, with reference to the establishment of a mint. He then says: "The principal commercial and railroad centres in the West. St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Omaha and Kanasa City, all offer ample facilities for economically conducting mist operations, both as respects the cost of necessary supplies and rate of labor. They also possess sufficient facilities for

DR. LINDERMAN, IN HIS REPORT,

distributing coin to the cities and towns of the Mississippi Valley.

POR THE COUNAGE OF SILVER FOR THE COINAGE OF SILVER

it is not very material which of the cities referred
to shall be selected for the location of a mist, as,
under the law, such coinage, with the exception
of the trade dollar, must be on Government account excinsively, and the buillion required for
the same, procured by purchase. The supply
willcome chiefly from the different reduction and
refining works hereafter referred to. It is important, however, to avoid, it possible, the delay,
and particularly the expense which would actend the construction of a new edifice, and which
may be accomplished by utilizing some Government building no longer required for other purpores. The only Government buildings in the

ADAPTED FOR MINT OPERATIONS
are the United States arsenal at Indianapolis,
and the United States post office at St. Louis.
The latter will not be vacated until the completion of the new United States buildings in St.
Louis, which will require probably three or four
years. The edifice at Indianapolis, it is believed,
is no longer required for the purposes to which
it has hitherto been devoted, and could be converted into a mint at a moderate expense, within,
say six months from the time of its being vacated.
If it be the intention to establish a mint in the
Western States for the coinage of silver only,
and assuming that the arsenal building can be
vacated and turned over for use as a mint, the
true policy would appear to be to

Having stated my conclusions as to the location of a mint for the coinage of silver, I deem it proper to refer briefly, and in general terms, to the minting requirements of the territory knows as the Mississippi Vailey. That extensive and highly productive section will require, in the near nature, a considerable coinage of both gold and silver. If the demand is to be met by one mint, it should be located at a point as near the centre of the valley as practicable, asving reference to the procuring of cheap supplies and facilities for receiving bullion and distributing coin. The city of St. Louis, being situated nearer the centre of the valley than any other principal or railroad centre, and populations of contracting accounts ages in other respects out the conducting of coinage operations, would appear to be the proper location for the establishment of a thoroughly equipped mint of a capacity for both gold an inverceive and future."

The director of the mint then speaks of the extensive expects of the extensive expects on the extensive expenses of the

extensive aeduction and smelting of precious ores now carried on at Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and various points in Colorado, and says this business, which has already proved very beneficial to the builion-producing territories, will largely increase with the further extension of railroads, and "would no doubt be benefited to some extent should a mint be established in the Mississippi Vailey."

In conclusion, he calls attention to the detailed statements bearing on the subjects of his lastic which were furnished him by the vari-EXTENSIVE REDUCTION AND SMELTING in the Mississipp value in conclusion, he calls attention to the untailed statements bearing on the subjects of his inquiry, which were furnished him by the various local authorities, and which he transmits as an appendix to his report.

The message, report and accompanying documents were all ordered to be printed and lie on the call of the

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

They Repudiate the Whealer Adjustment in utions, which were adopted. The preamble de. clares the present government of the State an usurpation; that the Wheeler adjustment did not and was not intended to settle the claims of the

and was not intended to settle the claims of the
two State governments, only applying to certain
contested election cases; that the Radical party
has fraudulently manipulated the election laws
and machinery to keep in power the usurping
State government, which has nower been acknowledged or supported by the people of Louisiana;
Therefore.

Resolved, That the memorial of the people of
Louisiana praying for relief at the hands of Congress be again presented for their consideration
by our Representatives in Congress.

That the primary test of membership of the
Democratic Conservative party of Louistana is an
unrelenting opposition of surpation, and without
regard to past political afflictions all those who
join in the crussed against usurpation are in full
sellowship in the party.

The other resolutions urge vigorous retrenchment; reduction of taxation, punctual payment of
legitimate debt, while opposing recognition of
fraudulent obligations issued in the name of
the State, into which a searching investigation
as possible without isjury to the material interests of the country.

The convention then elected four delegates to

Meyer, chief signal officer of the army, a letter of distinction for the "signal service" decreed by terests of the country.

The convention then elected four delegates to the National Dem tic convention, and adjourned sinedic. ORDERAL: The exhibition of the "signal ser-

vice" has seemed to the international jury to deserve an exceptional reward. The service, so re-markably organized, has been the cause of such progress in meteorological science that the dis-tinctions provided by the regulations of the con-gress would not be commensurate for it.

I have the honor, in the name of the congress, sion of the exposition.

Please to receive, General, the assurance of my high consideration.

DE LA RONCIERE CHOURS,

Vice Admiral, President of the Congress and the Geographical Society of Paris.

To the Directors of the Signal Service U. S. North America.

Railroad War in New Jersey. THENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—The difficulties be-tween the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Commiles from Trenton, where the latter insists on miles from Trenton, where the latter insists on crossing the track of the former, last evening culminated in a formidable struggle between the two. The Mercer and Somerset railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania, in order to prevent the Delaware and Bound Brook road from crossing at this point, had all the summer and fall a locomotive standing on the spot of the intended crossing, so as to provent the frog being laid and the Delaware and Bound Brook road from making a connection. This engine, in order to let the regular trains pass, had to go on the siding at each arrival, and after it passed would return again to the disputed spot. committee appointed by the correspondents have done the work very satisfactorily. All the pretenders and "occasionals" and the Department clerks who correspond without pay for weekly papers in the wild woods are kept out, while all the legitimate newspaper men are provided for. Mr. Fitzhugh, of Texas, the Doorkeeper, started out upon a very mistaken principle, appointing new doorkeepers instead of keeping one of the cid ones at each door for a little while until the others got worked into the business. The result is, that anybody who wants to see a member a moment must mark the name on the back of his card, and the doorkeeper goes along looking at the backs of the seats to see the member. If the member does not happen to be in the seat numbered en the chart as his, the answer is returned that he is not in the House when he may be standing along side of his seat. Instances of this kind occur about every five minutes during the day. Yesterday the newspaper men were confronted by the doorkeepers with the statement that they were ordered not to let any newspaper man in the lobby, and in very abrupt terms told them that their place was in the gallery, to go in the gallery and stay.

While some of these doorkeepers are evidently men of intelligence, and it cannot be expected that they will learn their duties in a week or two unassisted by somebody who has already learned in the sast door, is about as intelligent and polite a doorkeeper as was ever employed there. He does not appear to have any trouble either in being civil or attending to his business properly. It has always been the custom that men known to be newspaper men in a legitimate sense were allowed access to the lobby so that they might call members to the Speaker's room or some place where they would not come in contact with persons they did not want to see. If this privilege is to be dealed, it will add greatly to the labor of the newspaper maning how he would suggest that Mr. Pitrhugh look into the matter.

trains pass, had to go on the siding at each arrival, and after it passed would return again to the disputed spot.

Last evening, as soon as this engine passed on the siding, about two hundred laborers in the employ of the Delaware and Bound Brook road, suddenly appeared, tore up the siding and built a temporary structure, so as to enable them to go on with the work. The Pennsylvania road officials, being informed of the fact, sent an engine and broke through this temporary structure; but in doing so it ran off the track and was knocked down the hill. In the meantime the frog was put down and a Bound Brook engine placed on the frog and chained down fast to the ties with immense chains. A barricade of rails and wood was built round it, and at last accounts the Delaware and Bound Brook Company were masters of the situation. The excitement grows intense. Five hundred people were on the ground this morning. In this contest nobody was hurt. Commissioners were recently appointed by the chist justice to condemn and assess the damages to be paid to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the land over which the Delaware and Bound Brook road want to cross. They met last Tresday, but have not as yet completed their report.

Thenron, N. J., Jan. 4.—The counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the chancellor for an injunction against the Delaware and Bound Brook Kailroad Company. Of course this is merely preliminary and te preserve the peace. The Governor and military officials are now at the State-house, awaiting orders from the sheriff, who is on the ground.

awaing of the state of the state of the ground.

At 12:50 o'clock a dispatch was received from the sheriff that there were 1,500 people on the ground, and that a collision was expected every moment. He telegraphs for two military companies, and the military are now mustering. LATER-MILITARY ORDERED TO THE SCENE. The Governor has just ordered Col. Angell, of the 7th regiment, to go at once to Hopewell, and iour companies to muster at once and repair to the scene of the trouble.

Whisky Frauds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6,-Anton Junker, of the firm o Roells, Junker & Co., indicted whisky distillers was before the grand jury to day, and made statement of the manner in which whisky fraud: were perpetrated by his house. He stated that by one transaction, involving \$700,000 worth whisky, the firm defrauded the Government out of \$600,000. It is stated that information was placed in the hands of Superviser Mathews to day implicating one of the heaviest commission houses on Broad street, New York, in the frauds on the

CROOKED BITTERS. CRICAGO, Jan 6.—Two bundred and fifteen cares of unstamped bitters, belonging to the Ger-man Consul at this city, were select by Govern-ment officerate-day.

POSTPONEMENT TILL THE 18TH. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—The criminal cases against the men indicted for whisky frauds have been postponed until the 18th instant.

Centennial Notes.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 6 .- The Cotton Exchange

will send to the Centennial twelve bales of cot ton, which will be selected from those exhibited at our approaching industrial exhibition. The twelve bales are intended to represent various grades and descriptions handled in our market A meeting of the French merchants and other

A meeting of the French merchants and others intending to send goods to the Philadeiphia Exhibition was held to day.

The gentlemen of the mining and metallurgical sections protested against the insufficiency of the space alloted them in the French department of the exhibition. Nevertheless, they decided to take part in the exhibition, and will make use of the excess of space given the agricultural section, although they cannot light fires there to keep their machinery in motion.

New York, Jan. 5 .- To-day is being observed

was duly celebrated by the Russian and Gree residents in this city, and services were held in the Russo-Greek chapel on Second avenue.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 6.—Jimmy Blanchard alias Charlie Ress, was taken to-day to Milford N. H. The people there still believe the boy is the missing Charlie Ross.

CAMPAIGN STRAWS.

THE STATES MARSHALING THEIR PORCES

OUISIANA DEMOCRATS EATING DIRT

PENNSYLVANIA PARTIES HARMONIZING. YORK SACBEMS SMOKING

Messages of the Governors of Maine. Massachusetts and Maryland-Mississippi Legislature Gnawing a File-Lamar Unanimously Nominated for

Senstor.

Pennsylvania Legislature HARRISHURG, Jan. 6.—The vexed question of the status of the Legislature was settled about 12 o'clock by the adoption of the report of the opposition, recommending that no bills or resoluflows pending at the close of the session of 1875 shall be considered at this session unless again introduced. This is substantially the resolution offered by Mr. Huhn. Both Houses have adjourned until Tuesday.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. RICE.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Gov. Rice was inaugurated o-day with appropriate ceremonies, and proceeded to deliver his message.

sent to the Legislature to-day, shows that the present lunded debt of the State is \$33,886,464; not invrease during the year, \$4,821,250. The estimates for 1876 are: Ordinary expensitures and payments from revenue, \$4,900,700; the ordinary revenue of the year, \$1,649,231; a State tax of \$1,800,000 or \$2,000,000 will be necessary to meet the satimated deficiency. He states that the State, county and municipal indebteness has increased from \$43,169,345 in 1865 to \$111,413,003 in 1878. He considers the prohibitory law in many respects a failure, and favors the present system, pointing to the report of the mayor of Boston to show that liquor selling has decreased. The chief defect of the law of 1875 as it now stands appears to be that it fails in the means of dealing promptly and energetically with those who persist in selling liquor without the required Henne. HOV. BICE'S MESSAGE. promptly and energetically with those who perist in selling liquor without the required Heens The message closes with a hearty indersement he Centennial.

COVERNOE GEODNE'S MESSAGE

ANNAPOLIS, Jun. 6.—The Senate was organized to-day by the election of Hon. Daniel Fields, of Caroline as president, and Augustus Gas-away as secretary.

The message of Governor Groome was received and read, showing the following financial condition of the State: The receipts for the fixeal year ending September 30, 1875, were \$2,000,080,000; balance in the treasury September 30, 1875, \$665,100,400; total, \$3,474,185,70. The disbursements during the last listed year were \$2,435,075,48, leaving in the second of the Second 1831 inguing the beauting fixed of the \$2,600,000; total, \$2,474,185,70. The disbursements during the beauting fixed of the \$2,500,000; total, \$2,575, \$11,785, \$10,800; total should be provided the construction of the \$2,500,000; total inguing the day of the \$2,500,000; total inguing the day of the \$2,500,000; total inguing the day of the \$2,500,000; total inguing the second of \$2,000; total and the comptroller's report, productive assets to the amount of \$5,000,000; total supported the \$2,000; total supposed to \$2,000; total supposed at present unproductive, to the amount of \$22, \$25, 18.5. The sum of \$20, \$41, 748. In of the unproductive assets is in the bonds, stock and interest of the Chesapeake and Onio canal. During the last seven years this canal, which up to that time had done little more than pay the expenses incident to working and keeping it to repair, has shown that under proper management it can be depended upon to yield annually a large net revenue to be applied towards the payment of its indebtedness. Within that period its bonded debt, to the amount of \$1,500,668.88, has been liquidated. To withdraw the State's aid from such as these would cause some of them great embarrassment and impair their usefulness, and care should be taken, before renewing these appropriations, to ascertain that the institutions asking aid from the treasury are deserving of the State's bounty, and the isodency should be to curtail rather than increase these grantifies, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition. No change in the present school system is recommended. Buring the year the average daily attendance at public schools has been considerely increased, and seventy, nine new school-houses have been built, at a cost of \$60,000. The Governour recommends altheral appropriation for property representing the various industries and products of the State.

On the subject of sectarian appropriations the Governer says there exists a strong and growing

at the Contennal Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Un the subject of sectarian appropriations the Governer says there exists a strong and growing feeling among a considerable portion of the people of the State against the well-established practice of making appropriations from the State treasury to aid private, charitable and sectarian institutions. If do not share that feeling. Many of these institutions are doing the State very valuable service in maintaining and educating classes of its citizens who might otherwise become a charge upon the public. MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CONNOR.

Algusta, Mr., Jian. 6.—Governor Connor's message was submitted to the Ligislature to-day. The message fixes the bonded dept of the State January 1, 1873, at \$7,083,499. It has been reduced during the past year by the payment of matured bonds to the amount of \$20,009, and by the cancelation of bonds in abolished sinking fund, and is now \$3,490,400. The payment of the matured bonds and additions to sinking funds to the amount of \$772,789,72 constitute an annual reduction of the debt during the year of \$301,680,72. The present net indebtedness of the State, deducting the sinking fund, is \$3,272,888,28. The Centennial is commended, and the Governor says Maine has a fixed conclusion upon the subject of the prohibitory law and its success.

The Legislature in joint convention to-day elected S. J. Chaidbourne, Secretary of State: L. A. Emery, Attorney General, and J. P. Ciliey, Adjutant General. MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CONNOR.

INVESTIGATION OF AMES. INVESTIGATION OF AMES.

MEMPHIS. TENN., Jan 6.—The Appeal's Jackson, Mississippi, special says modified resolutions on Ames' message were to-day passed by the Senate. They charged that Ames, actuated by a spirit of enmity, engendered by the result of the late election and the defeat of his ambitious schemes, theirustes, it not decidedly charges, that the new members were elected by intimidation and fraud, and appoints a committee to investigate the causes that led to the late Democratic triumph and to obtain the data of the alleged frauds. In the House, Featherstone introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate the official conduct of Ames and ascertain what grounds there are against him of committing high crimes and mis-lemeanors, with instructions to report the evidence taken as soon as possible. Both houses adjourned early to give the committee time to work. Members, however, are too much excited over the Senatorial contest to work much.

contest to work much.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Tammany general committee for 1876 organized to night by electing Hon. Augustus Schell chairman.
The new Liberal Republican general committee met to night, and elected Hon. B. F. Manierre chairman. Resolutions were adopted commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the war in Cuba, and setting forth the intention of the party to rank themselves in in relation to the war in Cuoa, and setting forth the intention of the party to rank themselves in the coming Presidential struggle with those only whose professions and acts shall be a sure guaranty of pure government, honest currency and of administrative and legislative reform.

The sub-committee of the National Council of the Union League of America met in secret session this evening in the Astor House, ex Gov. Wm. A. Newell presiding.

wm. A. Newell presiding.

The report of the committee on amendments to the constitution included among its provisions the agitation of the school question, complete separation of Church and State, organization as essential to the success of the Union Republican essential to the second party.

Future proceedings of the council will be public.

The chairman anneunced he was in communication with prominent men composing the new national executive committee, which would meet in Cincinnati or some other central point early

MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP. Jackson, Miss., Jan. 6.—Colonel Lamar was teminated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator, the other candidates withdraw-ing in his favor.

THIRD TERM IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—In the House this afteroen a resolution condemning the third term for resident was adopted, with but 20 negative votes. KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP. Louisville, Jan. 6.—Telegraphic advices from the State Legislature, now in session at Frank-fort, report a hot fight in progress for the posi-tion of United States Senator. The present in-tumbent, Senator Stephenson, ex-Governor Les-tie, Hon. James B. Beck, John S. Williams and Irane Caldwell, are the aspirants.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. GALVESTON, Jan. 6 .- The convention elected D. K. Taylor permanent chairman, and nominated two electors for the State at large, and will prob-ably renominate Governor Coke.

Prominent Bankers Indicted. CHICAGO, Jan. 6 .- The grand jury in the United States District Court to-day found two joint indictments against J. Y. Scammon and Jos. S. Reed. The first indictment charges them with the mis-appropriation of \$257,000 of the money of the Mechanica' National Bank while they were re-Mechanica' National Bank while they were respectively president and cashier of that bank, and with applying it to the use of the Marine Company in January, 1874. The second indicament charges them with embessing \$47,000 from the Mechanica' National Bank, and with applying it to pay personal debts due the Mechanica' New York, with intent to defraud the Mechanica' National Bank. Two separate indicaments were also found against Reed, the first charging him with having leaned to himself \$55,000, and the second charging that he made unlawful use of \$20,000 more. It is understood that the indicaments were found at the instance of a stockholder in the Mechanica' National Bank, who was dissatisfied with the manner in which the business was settled up.

Melanchely Suicide of a Young Lady.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Miss Caroline John-sen, a young lady of wealth, residing at 1402 Chestnut street, in this city, committed suicide by taking poison last night. Her brother com-mitted suicide last summer by jumping from a steamship on the Delawaro river, having just returned from Europe.